

San Marcos Free Press

Published Every Saturday.

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SAN MARCOS, - - - TEXAS

TEXAS TOPICS.

—A large number of fruit trees in Bexar county are in blossom.

—Last week Jack Frost visited many parts of Northern Texas and met with a cordial reception.

—A lady in Freestone county is reported to have been frightened to death by two dogs fighting over her twin babies.

—A fire occurred on a plantation near Waco on Thursday of last week, destroying a cotton gin, machinery and fifteen bales of cotton. Loss, \$2,500.

—Some of the farmers of Young county have raised the second crop of corn this season from the same land, some of which will make thirty bushels per acre.

—W. P. Sides, living on Cream Level, Van Zandt county, has three acres of ribbon cane matured eight feet. This crop will be worth more than twenty acres of cotton.

—A number of Mexican carts passed through Uvalde, Texas, a few days ago, loaded with Mexican coin and silver bullion, to be shipped from San Antonio to New York.

There is only one thing that is more wearing and annoying and depressing to a man than having to wait for a train and that is, when the train hasn't waited for him.

—Dr. Rutherford, the Houston Health officer, has extended the quarantine to the 21st of November, but it is greatly to be hoped the necessity for it will have passed long before that time.

—A destructive fire occurred at Denison on Friday of last week, consuming the mammoth slaughter house erected by the Texas and Atlantic Refrigerator company at a cost of \$50,000. The building was insured for \$8,000.

—Texas has escaped the yellow fever, but the scourge of the deadly pestilence prevails to an alarming extent all over the State, and appeals to the officers and courts for protection against this cowardly barbarous plague seem to be of little avail.

—Immigration into Texas is on the increase. Some fifty teams arrived at Denison one day last week from Missouri and Illinois, and they report the road from Baxter Springs, Kansas, to Denison just lined with wagons southward bound.

Highwaymen infest the chapparals around San Antonio and stop travelers with the hope of making a raise. Two of them halted a gentleman about five miles from that city on Saturday and tried to rob him, but he ran the gauntlet of their bullets, putting spurs to his horse as they fired upon him.

—On Thursday of last week as two farmers were returning home from Sherman their team became unmanageable and ran away, throwing both men out at the front end of the wagon. The wheels passed over the men, and one of them, named Patton, was so severely injured that he died in a few hours.

—Taylor Pounds was tried at the late term of the court in Delta county for burning the city of Paris, and the jury adjudged him guilty and assessed his punishment at four years in the penitentiary. He took an appeal, and is now in our county jail to await the judgment of the appellate court.—*Sulphur Springs Gazette.*

—A correspondent, writing about Fort Richardson, which cost the government about \$800,000, and which was permanently abandoned last spring, says the buildings are falling down, and the place presents a sad appearance. This fort was, during the years 1868-9-70, the largest garrison in the United States. The hospital, it is said, cost \$143,000, and is now a useless pile. The property is now owned by Col. Fosque, of Tarrant.

—The contractor for carrying the mails between Fort Worth and Yuma, Arizona, reports to the Post Office Department that his coaches have been attacked and robbed twenty-seven times in the past six months. In one instance where the coach contained 700 pounds of silver the robbers overpowered the passengers and driver and seized the vehicle, and the horses were driven away with the plunder. He has secured from the War Department an order for troops to accompany the mail coach to prevent such lawlessness.

—On Friday of last week two men were engaged to clean out a well in Uvalde. One of the men descended to the bottom. He soon gave orders to the man above to haul him up, and they had made but two or three turns of the windlass when they discovered he had fallen out, and when asked what was the matter he only answered the question by a groan. It was then proposed that the other man should go down and see what was the matter; but he had gone but a short distance when he ordered himself drawn up, as he was choking, and when he reached the top he was lifted from the box and remained in a senseless condition for several hours. The man who first descended suffocated.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—12:10.—Weather clear, cool and windy. Deaths, 36; cases reported, 89; total deaths, 3,635; total cases, 12,082.

The Firemen's Charitable Association of New Orleans return thanks for the generous aid extended them by their brethren throughout the United States. The Plaquemine, Iberville parish, Howard Association make an appeal for aid, in which they say: "We are still in great distress. We have had over 1,100 sick and over 120 deaths, with nine deaths in the past 48 hours and seventy cases now under treatment. We earnestly call upon the good people of the country for help."

Dr. W. Zinsner, who had been hard at work for the Howards, and very successful, died today of yellow fever.

Donaldsonville.—Twenty-seven new cases and six deaths in the past 24 hours.

Tangipahoa.—Eleven new cases and two deaths in the past two days. The fever is spreading in the country.

Byram.—All the sick are doing well. Light frost last night.

Bay St. Louis.—New cases three; deaths three.

Oryka, Oct. 18.—Seven new cases and one death. Total cases 230; deaths, 30. Spreading in the country. Light frost last night.

Dry Grove.—One death.

Lebanon Church.—Two new cases; one death. Slight frost.

Pass Christian.—Two new cases; no deaths. Grand Junction.—Eight new cases in the country.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Oct. 18.—New cases six; deaths three. We think the yellow fever will soon leave us now. Light frost last night. Thermometer 7 p. m., 44. We look for a hard frost to-night. Cotton picking is lively; prospects more cheerful. The farmers are waiting for business to open.

Morgan City.—Eighty cases are under treatment; two deaths yesterday.

Applications for relief from the Y. M. C. A., sixty-six; Howards, 180. The Peabody Relief Association has issued nearly 60,000 rations. The Howards sent nurses to St. John the Baptist parish today.

A dispatch to the Howards from McComb City reports twenty-four new cases and one death.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—A light frost fell in the vicinity of Memphis last night, but not discernible in the city. Weather to-day cool and bracing. From six o'clock last night to noon to-day, seventeen orders for interments were reported by the undertakers. Vice-President J. H. Edmundson, in charge of the Howard Relief train on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, telegraphs from Grenada: "I find the situation at all points visited more favorable than I anticipated. Left nurses at Horn Lake, Senatobia, and Grenada." A telegram from Grand Junction just received, announces that within the past 12 hours two deaths and one new case.

Among those who have died since last evening are Dr. M. T. Heaton, a volunteer physician from New York, Ed. Weber, a prominent saloon-keeper, Mrs. Rebecca Keyzer, Robert McCov, Miss Nellie C. Timney, P. B. Whately, and Mary M. Salome. The Howard Association this morning sent a car load of provisions and supplies of bedding to the distressed inhabitants of Decatur.

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 18.—Thirty-six new cases, but no deaths.

PATTERSONVILLE, Oct. 18.—No abatement of the fever here. Ten deaths during the past two days, including Dr. W. A. Roche and C. O. LeBlac, a well known cotton planter.

FLORENCE, Oct. 18.—D. H. Clark, book-keeper of the First National bank, was stricken down with fever last night.

MERIDIAN, Oct. 18.—Frost this morning. The outlook is brighter.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 18.—Deaths to-day, W. Dunderhill, Principal of the High School, and Della Chamberlain. Thirteen new cases, 9 colored. Fifty convalescents were discharged from hospital to-day. Clear and cold. Board of Health advises refugees not to return for two weeks after the frost.

Bolton.—Total cases, 117; deaths 31; first case occurred August 28. Pascagoula.—Total cases at quarantine to October 12, 5; deaths, 2. Seranton.—Total cases to October 12, 5; deaths, 3. Crystal Springs.—The fever is confined principally to the country around Dry Grove and Lebanon Church; no cases have yet occurred within the limits of the village; during the past week 31 cases and 8 deaths; total cases, 112; deaths, 44. Memphis.—For the week ending 17th there were 81 deaths; total deaths, 2,822. The surgeon in charge of the hospital service at Memphis has the fever. Milan.—First case, a refugee, August 26; first case among the inhabitants, October 12; total cases to yesterday, 3; deaths, 3. Cairo.—No report of new cases or deaths received. No report received from Plaquemine or Port Gibson, Mississippi City, Greenville, Spring Hill, Water Valley, Biloxi, Canton, Brownsville, Tenn., Grand Junction, Hickman and Gallipolis.

MOBILE, Oct. 19.—To noon yesterday 14 new cases and 3 deaths were announced. Father Morley died at Whistler last night of fever. There has been a frost along the Mobile and Ohio road, and there are good prospects for a killing frost to-night.

In the past 24 hours, 12 cases and one death. There are indications of a slight frost by morning.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—Heavy frost. Atlanta has never had a case of fever.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 19.—Two deaths have occurred since last night. No new cases from this morning.

Two new cases since noon, but no deaths.

To correct any erroneous impression which may have gone abroad the following has been published: "Cairo, Ill., Oct. 19.—There are no cases of destitution here except such as can be relieved by our own people. Should any necessity for outside aid exist it will be made known through us. Signed W. H. MORRIS, president; W. M. WILLIAMS, secretary relief committee." The following shows the condition of the

telegraphers, Babbitt and Hunt, seriously ill; Babbitt is not expected to live through the night. West, Fisher and others are convalescent; Miller and Loupau are at work; West and Cottrell will resume duties in a few days.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—The board of health report 7 deaths for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.; undertakers report 13 additional burials, who died outside of the city limits. Sixteen Howard physicians report 40 new cases, 10 in the city. No more money needed at present.

LOUISVILLE, October 19.—The ground this morning was covered with such a heavy frost as to cause the belief that a light snow had fallen. The temperature fell enough to allow ice one-eighth of an inch thick to form on ponds around the city.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Reports to the surgeon general of the marine hospital service show: New Orleans during the week ending yesterday, 970 cases and 235 deaths; 89 cases and 36 deaths occurred in the last 24 hours. Total, 12,182 cases and 3,635 deaths. No cases at Port Eads or Southwest Pass during the past week. Morgan City.—Sixteen deaths. It seems the number of cases was incorrectly given in the last report; total cases to date, about 422; deaths 87. Mobile.—56 cases and 12 deaths; total 93 cases and 32 deaths. Decatur.—75 cases and 12 deaths; total 155 cases, 27 deaths. Ocean Springs.—25 cases, 1 death; total 128 cases, 29 deaths. Pass Christian.—32 cases, 4 deaths; total 126 cases, 13 deaths. Bay St. Louis.—52 cases, 12 deaths; total 388 cases, 68 deaths. Fever is on the decrease for want of material cases now more malignant. Friar's Point.—8 cases and two deaths; total 21 cases and six deaths. Baton Rouge.—301 cases and 16 deaths; total 2170 cases and 129 deaths. Vicksburg.—32 deaths in the city and 64 in the county of Warren, outside the city; total deaths, city and county, 1074. Holly Springs.—Cases 1117, deaths 285; about 200 cases are under treatment; the fever is spreading into the surrounding country; a slight frost occurred on the night of the 16th. Grenada.—Four cases and two deaths; the fever is spreading into the country; in fourteen families, containing 97 unacclimated persons, there were 41 cases and 2 deaths during the past week; total deaths at Grenada and adjacent country, 327. Hernando.—Fifty cases and 58 deaths; several cases one to three miles in the country; total, 183 cases; deaths, 56. A slight frost was observed here this morning. Chattanooga.—101 cases and 31 deaths. Paris, Tenn.—No cases or deaths for the week. Frost has arrived and no further trouble is expected. St. Louis.—4 deaths have occurred at quarantine in the past week. Louisville.—15 cases, 5 deaths; of these 14 cases and 5 deaths occurred among the inhabitants in locality before described. Totals 127 cases, 54 deaths, of which 89 cases and 34 deaths were among refugees. Key West.—No new cases during the week, one death on the 12th inst. Totals 57 cases, 17 deaths.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—12:15 p. m.—The weather is clear and warm. Deaths 44; cases reported thirty-one; total deaths, 3,733; total cases, 12,312. Horace Hunt, a telegrapher, and a native of Jackson, Michigan, died this morning of yellow fever.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 21.—From noon Saturday to Sunday noon, three deaths and seven new cases here, and from Sunday noon till twelve o'clock to-day, one death and eleven new cases. Forty cases are now under treatment.

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 21.—New cases 64, deaths six, for two days.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 21.—There is not a single case of fever in the State. Frost has extended all over the State and all danger is removed along lines of Western travel.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 21.—In the 24 hours ending at four p. m., there have been three deaths and seven new cases of fever. Colored refugees continue to return in spite of all warning, and an increase of new cases is expected. Weather warm and cloudy.

PATTERSONVILLE, Oct. 21.—On Friday last, four new cases and one death; Saturday five new cases; Sunday eight new cases. The cool weather of the last few days has neither checked the fever nor modified the type of the disease.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 21.—New cases from noon Sunday to 6 p. m. to-day, 39; total cases, 315; deaths, 43. Harvey Pierce, a popular young salesman, died to-day.

MORGAN CITY, La., Oct. 21.—Eleven new cases and four deaths. Total cases, 500; deaths, eighty-six.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Oct. 21.—Eleven new cases and no deaths.

MC COMB CITY, Oct. 21.—Four new cases; no deaths; total cases, 141; deaths, 15.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Oct. 21.—No new cases or deaths for the last 24 hours.

BYRAM, Oct. 21.—Our Secretary of the Relief Committee, R. W. Holcomb, died last night. He was taken sick on Thursday. No new cases.

YAZOO CITY, Oct. 21.—Two new cases; no deaths. The cases are all doing well.

ORYKA, Oct. 21.—Two hundred and twenty-two cases in Oryka and twenty-five in the country to date. Twenty-eight deaths and 3 new cases for the past 24 hours.

CLINTON, La., Oct. 21.—Eight cases at Reiley's and Warston's, including Drs. Conert and Rutherford. Dr. Conert is seriously ill. Dr. Saunders, resident physician, reports two cases in Clinton to-day. Total cases in Clinton 49; deaths nine. Nurses from New Orleans and Baton Rouge have arrived.

DONALDSONVILLE, Ascension Parish, Oct. 21.—Total cases, 1094; deaths 148.

LEBANON CHURCH, October 21.—Three new cases; no deaths.

BAY ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Eight new cases; three deaths the past two days.

PEARLINGTON, Oct. 21.—One new case; one death.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 21.—Weather growing warmer. From 6 last night until 12 to-day, fourteen orders for interments are reported by undertakers. Among those who have died are Joseph Townsend, G. R. Redford, H. Brown, Fred Herring, Miss Emma Crepler, Daniel Lake and Louis Yeggs.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—Two more deaths from fever at Gallipolis, O. Jos. Skinner, a farmer, and Samuel Curry, a young lad. Six cases but all convalescent. Heavy frost has put in an appearance. It is probable there will be no further spread of the disease.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Official agricultural reports place the average condition of the corn crop at 95, an increase of four over the Sept. average. The New England, Middle and Gulf States show a small decline; the South Atlantic States maintain their September condition, while all sections indicate an improvement. The October return of the crop will not vary largely from 13,000,000 bushels. The October returns for wheat do not materially change the statistical reports on the crop. The final report will not be made until the December returns have been tabulated. The New England States indicate a slight advance upon the previous yield. The Gulf States indicate still more decided advantage, owing to the superior crop of Texas. The South-Atlantic States and Southern inland States show a heavy decline. Wheat, moreover, is more than counter-balanced by the general increase in the Mississippi Valley and on the Pacific Coast. The yield on the whole will be an advance over last year, and from present indications will exceed 400,000,000 bushels.

A letter was received at the Interior Department to-day, from Prof. Hayden, reporting his arrival at Cheyenne, and giving news of the safety of those portions of the survey expedition at it in the field.

Third Class Mail Matter.

GALVESTON P. O., TEXAS, October 14, 1878.—The postoffice department has issued an order, which took effect October 1st, permitting the registration of third class matter. The fee for each package will be ten cents in addition to the regular postage rates. Packages should be put up securely so as to safely bear transportation, but not in such a manner as to prevent an examination of their contents. The name of the sender must be indorsed either in writing or in print upon each package, and there may be added to this a brief description, in writing or in print, of the number and names of the articles inclosed. No additional written matter, except the address, is permitted by law. A request to return may also be printed, but to write such request would by law subject the package to postage at first-class (letter) rates. For the information of the public, the following list of articles of the third class is published:

Almanacs, books (printed), calendars, catalogues, corrected proofs, hand-bills, magazines when not sent to regular subscribers, maps—lithographed or engraved—music (printed sheet), newspapers when not sent to regular subscribers, occasional publications, pamphlets, posters, proof sheets, prospectuses, and regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates. The regular postage on the above in addition to the registry fee of ten cents is one cent for every two ounces.

Blank books, blank cards, book manuscript passing between authors and publishers, card boards and other flexible material, chromos, lithograph circulars, engravings, envelopes, flexible patterns, heliotype, letter envelopes, letter paper, lithographs, merchandise, models, ornamental paper, postal cards when sent in bulk and not addressed, photographic views, photographic paper, printed blanks, printed cards, sample cards, samples of ores, metals, minerals and merchandise, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, stereoscopic views. On the above the regular postage, in addition to the registry fee, is one cent for each ounce. Packages must not exceed four pounds in weight.

C. B. SABIN, Postmaster.

No Yellow Fever in Texas.

It is a notable fact, and one that gives Texans great cause for thanksgiving, that the yellow fever scourge has not invaded their fair State. While a large proportion of the State, no doubt, lies above the "fever" altitude, still portions of the State, under the same conditions, are perhaps as liable to its ravages as the many towns of Mississippi and Tennessee, so sorely scourged. To her efficient and timely quarantine regulations must the escape be credited, and to the foresight of Governor Hubbard in early issuing his quarantine proclamation, and to the officials of coast and border cities in enforcing the same, should go forth popular gratitude for the deliverance so happily enjoyed. This State has demonstrated the efficacy of quarantine and sanitary regulations as a sure safeguard against that much dreaded plague of the land of perpetual flowers.

A WOMAN who had a chance to make the tour of Europe would cheerfully remain at home if by so doing she could banish four or five freckles from her nose.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Do We Want Crime Repressed?

(Houston Telegram.)

For some years past the State has maintained a standing army of several hundred men, employed principally in pursuing and arresting criminals and doing the duty which in other States is expressly delegated to sheriffs and peace officers. The appropriations for keeping up this armed soldiery are being exhausted, and already the force has been reduced, with a prospect of further reduction, for want of money to maintain it. In view of this fact, the Adjutant General of the State has addressed judges and sheriffs in various parts of the State circular letters inquiring if it were possible to maintain order and the supremacy of law without the assistance of State troops.

To these inquiries, the judges and sheriffs of sixteen counties and the judges of two districts have returned answer to the effect that without the protection afforded by the State soldiery there would be no security for life and property in their counties; but that the country would be overrun by desperadoes and lawless men in such force that they could practically exercise a complete control of these parts of the State. The following is an extract from one of the statements made by county and district officials. The sheriff of Arkansas said:

"The great demand which existed east of the Mississippi for Texas cattle and horses enables these thieves to do a lucrative cash business in driving away to market the cattle and horses belonging to our citizens. So extensive had these organizations become that there is an abundance of proof and no denial that their connection extended throughout Texas and beyond, and that even in high places they had their agents and accomplices. They bid open defiance to the officers of the law, and thoroughly armed, they were prepared at all times to resist feuds, the extent of which embraced on opposite sides large bodies of armed desperate men, and still further, the very sparseness of settlements and the easy method of procuring subsistence invited outlaws and desperadoes from all parts of the country to find refuge here. What could a sheriff do? Alone, he could accomplish nothing, and if he summoned a posse to execute a process or make an arrest, the act was a nullity.

"And the fact is true and patent to all that these men had their spies in every town, and whenever a civil officer sought to make an arrest the birds were notified by their spies in time to fly, or to organize for an armed resistance and intimidate by overwhelming numbers, as was frequently the case in several counties that we could mention."

This is a fair sample of the condition of things depicted by the law officers of a large portion of the State, and the fact is shown that sheriffs in those sections are utterly intimidated and acknowledge themselves unable to execute the law and unable to secure from the citizens the support they are bound by law and by every consideration of self-defense and self-respect to render.

To keep a standing army, a gens d'armes to enforce the law and protect the lives and property of the people is entirely contrary to the institutions of an American State, where the people, responsible for their own rights and safety, create their own officials and are in an emergency empowered to take the law in their own hands and vindicate its majesty and supremacy. When, then, our officials declare that they cannot execute the laws, and that they can get no aid and comfort from the citizens, the question naturally arises, do the people want the law executed?

This is a question they must answer for themselves. It is a question of the greatest moment to the whole State, and it is a question which in the light of the many crimes that are committed and the few criminals that are punished, many an observer will naturally ask. If the people of Texas really wish crime repressed and the guilty punished then by all means let us keep up the State troops. Crime must be put down, life must be protected, property must be made reasonably secure, and if there is no other way to do it let us have armed soldiery in every county.

GREAT men are said to become so by aiming high and wasting no time on small things, but, although a man may be way up in the hay-loft of fame, there are times, generally just before a rain, when he tenderly remembers the first little corn he ever had.—*Breakfast Table.*